

Oyen Summer Fair, Tues.-Wed., July 27-28

CLOSURE METHOD IS APPLIED TO HOUSE OF LORDS

London.—The final stages of the eight-hour mine bill were characterized by amazing scenes in both Houses of Parliament and demonstrations of a very unusual nature in the House of Lords.

The debate on the third reading in the Lords, which had been delayed by the government to bring pressure on the Yorkshire mine owners, had proceeded quietly in the afternoon. There are only four Laborite peers, and they had strongly criticized the bill, arguing that the behaviour of these Yorkshire owners proved that the government was putting a formidable weapon into the mine owners' hands, and that from this viewpoint the bill ought to be amended.

Owing to these protests the debate was prolonged for an hour when the Labour Upper House is accustomed to adjourn, and the members displayed great impatience. Finally the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal and the leader of the House, declaring that prolongation of the debate was an abuse of privilege, moved closure.

This brought renewed protests from the opponents of the bill, while a crowd of Laborite supporters gathered in the lobby to cheer the speaker. The speaker, Lord Balfour of Burghley, declared that the closure measure and ordered that the Laborites at the bar should be removed, which was done by attendants.

The closure motion was then put and further loud protests were carried, 44 to 4, and the third reading carried without division. This is probably the first time closure was applied to debate in the House of Lords.

Called Lady Astor A Liar

Fierce Liberty in British House of Commons Had to Modify Statement

London.—Lady Astor was called a liar in the House of Commons, "Jack Astor, fiery Laborite" compiled the term to the titled member during a debate regarding West Ham Borough, which was not in fact in connection with alleged spendthrift allegations under Labor auspices.

Lady Astor, intermingling George Lansbury, Laborite, on a point of order, said: "As this is a matter of municipal corruption (don't Laborites of 'no no'?) it is in order for the honorable member to compare the dockyard member with the board of magistrates which has been proved corrupt."

Jones leaped to his feet, shouting: "You are a liar." Taking another breath, he shouted into the speaker's ears which had fallen on the house, "You are a liar."

There was a buzz of talk and then a storm of "withdraw."

The chairman called upon Jones to withdraw his statement and after some minutes continued to the speaker: "I apologize to the lady and withdraw, substituting the phrase 'terminological inexactitude.'"

There was a ripple of laughter, but Lady Astor did not laugh. Mr. Lansbury resumed his speech and asserted that Lady Astor was the most ignorant woman in the house with regard to social questions.

He added that for a wealthy woman to interfere with the discussion of matters connected with conditions of the poor was "disgraceful."

Delicate Constitutional Issue

Lord Byn's Action Regarding Dissolution of Parliament To Be Discussed At Imperial Conference

London.—The "Daily News" political correspondent states that Lord Byn's action in refusing dissolution to former Premier W. L. Mackenzie King will be brought up for discussion by one of the Dominion premiers at the imperial conference in October.

A delicate constitutional issue will then arise, the correspondent states, and the position and powers of government will be discussed with freedom for the first time of Dominion representatives themselves.

Toronto.—Interviewed here prior to his engagement to address the Canadian Businessmen's Club of Toronto, Hon. H. H. Stevens, acting minister of customs, tacitly admitted the reduction of the tariff on motor cars brought in by the King Government would be allowed to remain in force by the Mackenzie Government.

Visit Is Not Political

Lord Clarendon Coming to Canada on Land-Settlement Business

London.—Owing to recent political developments at Ottawa, rumors were circulating that the visit to Canada of Lord Clarendon, under-secretary for the Colonies, was a mission of political importance. An instance of these reports is the statement of the London editor of the Yorkshire Post, who says that, besides discussing the overseas settlement, "it is recognized that before Lord Willington goes to Rideau Hall, someone should 'test the atmosphere' in Canada, particularly as regards the imperial conference and other such questions."

The Canadian Press was informed officially that Lord Clarendon will take up with the Canadian authorities only questions of land settlement. He will arrive in Canada, particularly at MacNaughton, vice-chairman of the Overseas Settlement Board. They will travel across Canada, but will not make any public address.

Their visit was arranged some months ago, it is stated.

Fear Famine In Mexico

Floods Have Completely Destroyed Most of Crop

Mexico City.—Rising flood waters threatened Mexico City with famine, isolation and fear is expressed here that the nation may face famine or a severe shortage unless large quantities of food are imported to replace crops destroyed by the flood.

All railway tracks within 15 or 20 kilometers of Mexico City were cut by the flood waters, and the city is isolated and fear is expressed here that the nation may face famine or a severe shortage unless large quantities of food are imported to replace crops destroyed by the flood.

In the state of Puebla a cloudburst over the Malinalco Mountain caused a torrent that dug a path 15 feet deep and carried a mile wide, destroyed over a mile of track near the station.

Apparently there has been complete destruction of crops throughout the Mexican plateau and the loss is estimated at 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pesos.

Continue Customs Probe

Clean-up of Department of Customs and Excise Is Proceeding

Ottawa.—A clean-up of the department of customs and excise is now proceeding and will continue, steadily, according to Hon. H. H. Stevens, acting minister of finance, who was asked this afternoon the extent and nature of the proposed work in implementing the resolutions adopted by the house in its concluding days.

It is believed that in a short time there will be the appointment of the judicial tribunal approved by the judges of the exchequer court. Its work would be to continue the investigation into the administration of the department and ascertain the best means of making the enforcement of the law more effective.

Prepare To Harvest Crop

Alberta Making Plans To Secure Supply of Harvest Help

Edmonton.—First move in the direction of harvest help supplies for the crop that is now growing has just been made by the provincial labor branch, which has completed a preliminary survey of the wheat belt for the purpose of ascertaining this year's acreage. The next step will be a conference with the Western Passenger Association in Winnipeg, in which Alberta will join with the other western provinces. This is set for July 16 and Walter Smith, government commissioner of labor, will attend as Alberta representative.

Winnipeg Paper Offices Raided

Winnipeg.—After a raid on the Ottawa Bulletin, a weekly publication conducting contacts, T. Mac was arrested charged with conducting a betting house and released on bail. Police have announced they will raid every week, paper running alleged betting competition until they drive them out of business. Five other publications were raided, during the past week.

Hon. Herbert Greenwood Weds Edmonstone.—The marriage of Mrs. Marjorie Greenwood McCormack and the Hon. Herbert Greenwood, former prime minister of Alberta, was very quietly solemnized here, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Bannister and Mr. Harford, 1125-102 Ave. Only immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. McQueen, of First Presbyterian Church.

Armed Guards Watch Exams

Partly by accident, when the British consular will have his nerve with him. Members of the Republican Guard in full uniform and armed with bayonets watch examinations.

Demands Dismissal Of British Officer

Canton Government Annoyed Over Alleged Threat To Close River Port

Canton.—The Canton Government has demanded the dismissal of a British senior naval officer here because he is alleged to have threatened to close the port of Wu Chow on the Sinking River, west of the city, against Chinese shipping. It plots are not permitted to take British warships up the river to investigate the death recently of J. M. Phillips, a British subject. Phillips, British manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was slain by bandits after being kidnapped.

Abandons Work In Egypt

Sir Flinders Petrie Transfers Activities To Southern Palestine

London.—The famous Egyptologist, Sir Flinders Petrie, has decided to abandon research work in Egypt and transfer his archaeological activities to Southern Palestine, because of the "doe in the manger" attitude of the Egyptian department under the French director Lacaze.

Sir Flinders is quoted by The Daily Express in an interview detailing hindrances imposed upon research workers as saying that other skilled excavators of Theban City have left their work and are compelled to spend their time studying discoveries they had made two years ago.

NO DEARTH OF CANDIDATES IN FEDERAL FIELD

Toronto.—Two former Liberal cabinet ministers have announced they were defeated in Ontario, 1925, will be in the running at the approaching federal election. It was stated here, Hon. George M. Gordon, former speaker of the house and minister of immigration, will contest Peterboro.

Hon. Thomas A. Low, former minister of trade and commerce, will contest Renfrew.

It is expected that Right Hon. Mackenzie King will be offered the Liberal nomination in North York. Hon. E. C. Brady, former premier of Ontario, is expected to contest the seat of Misses against W. A. Ross, Conservative whip.

The Globe carries the following items in its news columns:

"Dumer has signed out Hon. Sir M. Martin, minister of agriculture as chief member of the Ontario cabinet to whom one of Premier Melgion's Ottawa portfolios is being assigned. The minister is believed to have been named as possible selection for the federal ministry. The three Queen's Park men, Mr. Martin, it was believed in Conservative circles, would be the most likely to sever provincial connections for a larger theatre of activities at Ottawa."

Montreal.—"Le Devoir," organ of Henri Bourassa, former M.P. for Le Bourget, gives prominence to the following:

"According to what can be learned today, and in the months which Conservatives are preparing to launch is the re-entry of Sir Robert Borden, former premier of Canada, from 1911 to 1916, into active politics. In order to assist Mr. Melgion with his counsel and direction during the forthcoming electoral campaign, Mr. Melgion, within the past few weeks, has hastened to secure Sir Robert Borden's advice; the latter received him cordially and inspired certain of his decisions."

Two Tolls on Empress World Tour

Two of the titillating passengers on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland, making the cruise Around the World, were Mesdemoiselles Pige and Georgette, a pair of marvelous dolls which amused the grown-ups. Pige is a real Parisian beauty and doesn't even know what parolade is. Georgette is a British beauty whose eyes more than once turned in the direction of some handsome steward male. Dressed in the height of fashion, the two manikins were given an airing on board the deck of the Empress of Scotland almost daily. At the left, above, is Pige on the lap of an admirer, while on the right is Georgette in the arms of another charming passenger.

LABOR OPPOSES COAL PURCHASES FROM GERMANY

London.—Lively scenes were enacted in the House of Commons during consideration of the vote on an appropriation of £3,000,000 to pay coal bills abroad for fuel purchased by the government since the miners' dispute began in 1914.

The Labor members vigorously opposed buying more coal abroad; some of them did not mince words about it, but nevertheless the vote carried 214 to 116.

John Wheatley, who was minister of coal in the Labor cabinet, objected particularly to the government buying coal in Germany to beat the British miners, who responded to the call to defeat the Germans in 1916.

The tilt in the house came upon the heels of an announcement in the House of Lords that the Yorkshire miners were had consented to offer the same ratio of wages and profits as other districts, thus removing a stumbling block and making it possible that the final stages of the eight-hour block bill may be reached.

Snowslide In B.C.

Occurred East of Revelstoke But No Casualties Reported

Vancouver.—Carrying hundreds of huge boulders weighing two or three tons each, a snowslide from the river, water, and big timbers poured across the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Lauretta, about 16 miles east of Revelstoke, B.C.

An engine and four cars of a work train were swept from the track to the banks of the Hellsfoot River, while another engine is believed to have been buried under the avalanche. It is believed no lives were lost.

Thousands of tons of wet snow moved down the mountainside with a reverberating roar, covering the tracks with six to eight feet of water for a distance of about 200 feet. A portion of the track was washed out, necessitating a diversion of the train. Communication was temporarily disrupted.

The intense heat of the past few days together with heavy rainfall is believed to have been responsible for the slides.

A Miraculous Escape

Child Run Over By Train Escapes Injury

Parkhill, Ont.—To have a fast passenger train run over rails between which she was sleeping and emerge unhurt, was the strange experience of the two-year-old daughter of Ralph Robinson, of East Williams. The child owed her life to the fact that she lay in the exact centre of the rails and did not move while the train was passing over her.

The child had wandered away from her home and, evidently exhausted, stretched out on the warm cinders on the Canadian National Railway right-of-way. Soon after she lay asleep and the train passed over her.

Cannot Get Coal

London.—The Daily Mail says almost complete stoppage of the Lancashire cotton mills is expected owing to lack of coal supplies. Very few firms have another week's supply and there is little likelihood of their getting more, owing to the miners' strike.

Heavy Rains In Japan

Tokyo.—Heavy rains in Western Japan have drowned thirty persons and destroyed about 4,500 houses.

Armament Committee Adjourns Until August

Will Then Meet To Study Methods Of Limitation

Geneva.—The American delegation took a strong position in the disarmament discussions against the plan of comparing the armaments of countries by a comparison of the budgetary expenditures. The project was defeated by a large majority.

After the discussion, the military committee adjourned to August 1, when it will continue its examination of the technical aspects of disarmament, and study especially methods of limitation.

The League of Nations signalled the recess by issuing an official communique summarizing the work achieved, but refrained from comment or predictions.

The official communique lays stress on the expert's work in enumerating armaments as, first, the forces in service in peace time; second, the forces in service in war time; and third, the ultimate war forces created during hostilities by utilizing general resources.

The power of a country in war time is declared to depend on those factors which constitute its power in peace and on the conditions of time and place under which all its available resources may be applied in war.

London Has Meat War

Rival Packing Firms Cutting Prices

Away Below Cost
London.—A meat war is raging in London, says The Daily Mail. Argentine beef has been selling this week at St. Paul's, London's central meat market, at less than its cost to import.

The Daily Mail, which is investigating the circumstances, traces the low price to a war among rival meat packing firms. The newspaper declares that the Argentine beef is being sold at a price below its cost to import, notwithstanding the fact that the Argentine beef is being sold at a price below its cost to import, notwithstanding the fact that the Argentine beef is being sold at a price below its cost to import.

During the past year, The Daily Mail declares from information received from beef from Argentina are estimated to have lost anything from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000. Nevertheless importation continues without any apparent regard for public needs and apparently will continue until one of the big concerns has found courage enough to admit it cannot go on losing money (all have) done during the past year.

THE QUESTION OF EQUAL STATUS FOR DOMINIONS

London.—The issue of dominions and treaties was raised in the House of Lords when Lord Parmoor, asking for information on the nature of the relations between the dominions and Great Britain imposed on the dominions, called attention to the inconsistency existing from the fact that the dominions are subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties.

The dominions are subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties.

The dominions are subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties.

The dominions are subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties.

The dominions are subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties, whereas the dominions are not subject to censure and obligations if Great Britain declared war to enforce treaties.

Railway Union Upholds Strike

Gives Vote of Confidence to Veteran British Labor Leader

Weymouth, Eng.—Hon. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and one of the leaders in the settlement of the recent general strike, has received an order of confidence from his union.

A demand for his dismissal, because of his conduct during the general strike was supported by only six of the delegates to the union's conference.

The resolution demanded his resignation for signing the award of the railwaymen's strike, which the railwaymen were not given the united grading they had asked.

It was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

MACKENZIE KING TAKES ISSUE WITH PREMIER MEIGHEN

Ottawa.—In a statement recently issued, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King takes issue with Premier Meighen on the constitutional status of the present government.

The recent statement of what he describes as the "temporary government," that the procedure followed at dissolution of parliament was exactly the same as that prepared and proposed by Mr. King himself when he sought dissolution four days earlier, is not true, says Mr. King, and he adds, if it were true, it would not alter the fact that the moment Mr. Meighen assumed office, the responsibility in tendering advice to the governor-general became his own.

The late King Government, says the statement, fully intended that there should be a dissolution only after prorogation had been made before both houses of parliament, and after all the usual formalities had been observed.

The recent statement of Hon. Hugh Guthrie, acting minister of justice, dealing chiefly with the formation of the present government and very little with the "fundamental question of the appointment of ministers of the crown for the purpose of forming a government and administering public departments in accordance with recognized constitutional practice and law," says Mr. King.

It was "presumption," says the former premier, for Mr. Meighen to continue to advise the governor-general after his advice had been given to the Governor of the Commons the night before. This "unwarranted violation of constitutional practice," says Mr. King, "cannot fail to undermine the whole fabric of constitutional government in this country." He adds that the principle of self-government under British institutions in whatever quarter of the globe they may be held in honor to be "a sacred principle."

Britain Has New Flying Boat

Machined Just Completed Is Intended For Service

Hull, England.—A new triple-engined flying boat, features of which are already partly in service, has been taken on her trials. Built at the Hrough aerodrome of the Blackburn Aeroplane and Engineering Company, says Mr. King, "has been named 'Tina.' She has, it is stated, taken two years to construct, and has cost £20,000. Her maximum annual capacity is given as 2,000 h.p. The machine is intended for submarine spotting and general reconnaissance work."

There is accommodation for a navigator, three pilots, and a crew of about ten men. The trial flight was, it is said, satisfactory.

Relics Of Former Days

Manitoba Historical Society Is To Get Historic Cannon

Winnipeg.—Some of the cannon that were used by the British in the Battle of the Red River, which was the last battle of the Red River, are likely to come into the possession of the Manitoba Historical Society, which was recently organized.

The guns were mounted for action when Louis Riel held the fort till he fled at the approach of Col. Wolseley's troops. Another interesting relic of the Red River settlement days that has been donated to the society is a Red River car. Historic societies in other parts of the Dominion have offered to operate with the local organization.

To Study Law In Quebec

Premier's Son To Be Student At Laval University

Quebec.—The Hon. Louis B. Poirer, son of the prime minister, is among the candidates for admission to the study of law who are now here for the semi-annual examination of the bar of the province. Mr. Melgion is entering Laval University here in the fall.

He will study law in Quebec, and in other the study or practice of law are taking the examinations.

King Receives Lord Willington
London.—Viscount Willington, who is to succeed Lord Byn as governor-general of Canada, was received by His Majesty King George last week. Lord Willington, who was born in 1852, is an uncle of the late Lord Willington's recent mission to China in connection with the Boxer insurrection, was the subject of discussion, rather than his new Canadian appointment.

Some Good Wood Preservatives

Cresote and Liquid Sulphur is Used With Success

The natural resources intelligence service of the Department of the Interior (Ottawa), says:

Forest pests, poles, bridge and other timbers, shaft timbers, and other decking and general building timber will last for many extra years if properly treated with preservatives. This has been proved by the fact that the railway companies who now make it an almost universal practice of treating their ties, usually with a cresote preparation. Coal tar cresote is used in thirty-one of the best preservative ties and at many points throughout Canada large plantations have been established which are engaged in the treatment of railway ties, poles and other for many other purposes.

The use of forest pests, victrola salts, planning for walks and other small dimension timbers may, however, be commercialized. Mr. J. W. Smith, of the New York State College of Forestry, who has made an investigation into the matter, says that satisfactory equipment for the treatment of forest pests can be installed for ten dollars and can use only an ordinary sized oil drum of 100 gallons capacity. Or the cresote may be applied with a brush or by spraying, but immersion in the open tank is best.

It may be pointed out that railway ties are usually treated with high pressure so that the preservative material is actually forced into the wood structure, and that in consequence structural treatment by dipping or with a brush is not sufficient. Mr. V. Look, president of the Canada Cresote Company, writing in the *Engineering Journal*, says that the use of wood timber decay can occur only from outside agencies. If the surface of the wood is rendered resistant to insect attacks, the decay of the timber will remain slow. This contention is doubtless correct, and when the surface of a timber is so preserved and the surface remains completely maintained, the timber may last for a considerable period of time.

Unfortunately, wood preservatives on treated wood are not certain to have the protective coating of cresote. If through abrasion or peeling, when this happens, the untreated timber is at once attacked by the pest which it is intended to protect.

Cresote is not the only material now being used for this purpose, however. There are many others, of which the best known are sulphate of copper, chloride of zinc and liquid sulphur.

Liquid sulphur wood with sulphur is a rather recent development in which there appears to be considerable interest, notwithstanding the fact that many years will have to be made to determine the properties imparted by the treatment. Practically all woods can be treated with sulphur, but mercuric sulphide by a single application. The amount and the quantity of sulphur absorbed varies with the nature, depending largely upon the structure and characteristics of the species.

The wood is generally immersed and held beneath the surface of the sulphur bath, which is maintained at a temperature of 119 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for 8 hours, or until all evidence of moisture has disappeared. It is then advisable to allow the temperature to drop to 125 or 125 degrees for another four to five hours, when the wood is removed. The extent of penetration is generally evidenced by the buoyancy of the wood in the sulphur bath and also by microscopic examination of bubbling. A fully impregnated piece of white pine will expose only about one-fifth of its volume above the surface and will, of course, float in water. The following table indicates the percentage of sulphur absorbed by certain woods:

Poplar	.....	76 per cent.
Cypress	.....	60 per cent.
White Spruce	.....	64 per cent.
White Pine	.....	60 per cent.
Red Oak	.....	60 per cent.

Manitoba's Financial Surplus

Another indication for the good financial conditions in Western Canada is given in the financial report for the province of Manitoba recently published by Premier John Bracken. The report shows that at the end of the fiscal year on April 30th last, the province had a surplus of \$6,000,000, the largest annual surplus in the history of Manitoba. Premier Bracken is a practical farmer. Before becoming premier of Manitoba in 1922, he was president of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

A girl has it in her power to make any number of men happy for life—by declining to marry them.

Dairying In The West

Most Remarkable Growth of the Industry in Manitoba

In an address given recently before the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club, L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner for the Manitoba Government, stated that in his opinion the growth belt of the prairie of Western Canada would in time become the premier dairy producing centre of Canada. "The western provinces of Canada are passing through the same experiences as the middle western states did forty years ago," he said. "In the United States, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa had developed relatively the same position as did Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada. They were then the great dairy producing regions of the nation. Today, they lead in output of dairy products."

Something of the growth of the dairy in Manitoba was explained by Mr. Gibson when he said that in 1912 between 25 and 40 carloads of creamery butter had been shipped into Manitoba from Ontario and Quebec. In 1913, the imports had been 35 carloads and in 1914, 20 carloads. In 1915, Manitoba produced enough butter to meet market requirements and also shipped out of the province 100 carloads. This had been the province had exported 225 carloads, valued at \$2,500,000.

The British market was proving to be the best for surplus butter of the west. China and Japan required several hundred pounds each year, and Alberta was taking care of them.

Damage Caused By Smoke

Acids Harmful to Vegetation Are Carried Many Miles

Smoke alone is responsible for an immediate and serious injury to the vegetation, but, when combined with mist in a dense smoke fog, it plays havoc with plant life.

In a paper read by Mr. Robert A. Croft before the British Commercial Gas Association at Plymouth, England, startling figures were given as to the amount of injurious loss to the acre per square mile during the year ending March 31, 1924.

This smoke pollution contains acids which are very harmful to vegetation. Hardy laurel is killed in two years when growing in Hunslet, in the heart of industrial Leeds. In smoke-infested areas grass is coarse and poor in quality; sheep do not thrive on these pastures; autumn flowers cannot be seen.

Nor do outlying districts escape. Professor Cohen, of Leeds, has stated that smoke from an industrial town will easily travel 250 miles or more. The most particles settle at the very top of the chimney 100 feet high would take nearly three weeks to settle. This, says Mr. Ashcroft, is a very important factor for horticulturists and farmers, as the question arises as to how far crops are affected by this drift of infected air from towns.

Canada And Its Constitution

Governor-General Speaks of His Affection for the Land of the Maple Leaf

What is best in the constitution of the United States and best in the constitution of Great Britain make up the constitution of Canada, said Lord Blyth, Governor-General of Canada, recently in a farewell address given before the Canadian Club at Victoria, British Columbia. Lord Blyth's term as Governor-General of Canada ends next September.

"Although I am not a Canadian by birth or heritage, I am an 18 year Canadian by affection," he said.

"When I am home I am going to say: 'I have seen a nation about whose future I am full of optimism.' 'Here you have a country where a man can find a home and a career, a fertile soil, a most wonderful fertility, out of this soil 90 per cent. of your exports come. Out of that soil you have become men, your little women, and both become Canadians.' 'You have a constitution derived from the best of the best in the constitution of the Old Country and what is best in the constitution of your next door neighbor.'"

Sweet City Flapper—"Where's Uncle Sam?"

Her Country Aunt—"He's out fishing the pig pen, old man."

Her Country Cousin—"Gracious! I didn't even know that pigs could swim!"

Modern Nursery Lore

Dorothy—"I've looked all through this Mother Goose book, but I can't find that poem about 'Little Bo-Peep Has Lost Her Sheep.'"

Once the aviators have reached the North Pole the next step will be Mrs. When you spend good money after had it never catches up.

Defects That Shorten Life

Almost two million defects that could shorten life and impair working capacity were found in nearly half a million people examined by the Life Extension Institute, according to Dr. Eugene L. Plak, medical director of the Institute.

More than 90 per cent. of these defects were preventable or curable, Dr. Plak said.

"The business of living should be run like any other business," said Dr. Plak, "but by watching daily defects that shorten life, and by periodically checking up the trend of the business and then usually making corrections, it is possible to live more healthily and to live longer."

"Especially as one grows older, it is wise to establish regular check-ups, and to live day by day according to one's condition and capacity instead of by the birthday record."

"The next gain in public health will be in the working and playing period of life. The playing period should be as long as the working period—up to 80, 90 or 100 if it can be reached."

"The idea that play comes in only in the evening is wrong. The idea that we should work with the sole object of earning enough to stop work and play."

Few Contribute To World's Progress

People Could Do Much More Educative Work

It is a fact often commented on among educators that of the millions of men and women who have lived and died since time was recorded, relatively few thousands of brains gave to the world that which brought it above the level of savagery. Agents of civilization hundreds of millions of people are negligible according to students who are trying to prospect what the future of the universe will be.

Manitoba's Cream Production

Manitoba's cream output for the month of April evidences a marked increase. But production increased over the corresponding month of last year by nearly 50,000 pounds. In addition the receipts of high-grade cream are 10 per cent. over the same month of 1925. Cream graders of the province have been increased from 42 to 50.

As soon as the poor harbor begins to escape acquaintance in cuts them.



The Trans-Canada Limited pulling out of the Windsor Street Station, Montreal, on its 28th mile run across the continent to Vancouver.

Every night from Montreal to Toronto and every night from Vancouver to the Trans-Canada Limited, C.P.R. all-steel flyer that traverses the continent in under 90 hours, starts out on its record-making trip. Unique on the North American continent, the Trans-Canada is the longest distance sleeper train in the world and offers a through-uninterrupted service between Atlantic and Pacific with no change of cars or lay-overs. Plotted a hand-drawn map, the flyer is a masterpiece of engineering, built on a very high degree of polish, and with its distinctive heavy steel body on which its name is picked out in illuminated black letters on a yellow background at the very end of the observation coach, the Trans-Canada Limited, has an exterior in keeping with the reputation it has acquired all over the civilized world.

On its opening season trip on May

Canadian Eskimos Nearing Extinction

White Man's Conditions

The Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic are doomed to early extermination unless rescue methods are adopted by the government for their protection. In the opinion of Capt. Hugh T. Tuck, commanding Arctic expedition, with ten years' experience of the far north, "The export of caribou skins from the Northwest Territories needs immediate action on the part of the Canadian government." Captain Tuck declared, "It should be definitely prohibited and the skins that surface are being transferred from sections where they are plentiful to less fortunate areas may be discarded as a policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Recent careful estimates of the Eskimo population of the Canadian Arctic set the total at 1,500 souls, with a steady decrease. Against this the Eskimo population of Alaska is today 12,000, and shows a steady increase over a 20-year period, while Greenland's Eskimos number over 15,000, with an increase stretching back for sixty years.

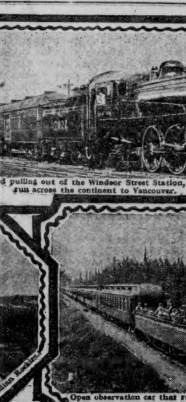
"The Eskimo," he continued, "is being changed from a hunter of sea animals into a trapper, and in the latter capacity compelled to go far inland, notably after white fox, and to live through the winter on four and other farinaceous food given him by the white man, skinned with what caribou meat he can shoot, and this latter is in very poor shape in the winter season."

Dismissing this transition, Captain Tuck explains that the Eskimo's usual diet was meat, and his customary winter habits in that district and probably join up with last year's migrants from the prairie. Some lively scenes were enacted during the roundup and hunting but no accidents occurred.

C.N. Team Wins Prize

The number one team of Port Hughes, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, was successful in bringing the Victoria Canada for a three-quarter mile championship trophy given for the first all-Canadian championship of Canada. This team also holds the 1925 Thompson trophy, giving them the first all-Canadian championship of the Canadian National Railway system.

It takes an exceptionally smooth confidence man to set mining stock to a miller.



One observation car has been through Canadian Rockies and which is so delightful a feature of the Trans-Canada Limited.

C.P.R. Flyer Links East and West

The demand for accommodation was so great that the train was packed to capacity and its 32 compartments three drawing rooms and all the sleeping berths were booked up some days prior to departure. It has been inaugurated since 1919 and has become so popular that many people make a point of booking their first trip to the west by this train. This year, at least six tickets, either draw room or compartment, were left for prominent travellers from Montreal and New York who had specially ordered their berths beforehand.

It is an interesting point about this super-train is the fact that it is a 2,385-mile link in the C.P.R. transportation system that makes about a three-quarter circuit of the globe. C.P.R. liners from Liverpool, Glasgow and Southampton make the Atlantic trip to Montreal, the Trans-Canada Limited carries their passengers across the Dominion and at Vancouver they transfer to one or other of the Canadian Pacific Empire boats and complete

Manitoba Needs Population

No Fear Of Over Production of Agricultural Or Dairy Products

Dealing with "Manitoba's landmould" also needs Deputy Minister of Agriculture Evans delivered a striking and equally appropriate address at the opening day of Farmers' Week, before a joint meeting of the service clubs at Brandon recently.

Manitoba's chief need is more Manitobans, said Mr. Evans. "There was never a better opportunity for emigrants to this country than at the present time," he said. "He held that the tide had turned as far as immigration to and from the U. S. was concerned. The flow had turned towards Canada from the States, and under the same regulations there were more countries that were barred from sending more emigrants to the U. S. for the next 20 years. He stated that Canada was more and more meeting the market requirements of Great Britain, and that there was not the slightest fear of over-production in this country of livestock, agriculture or dairy products."

Shipping Buffalo North

First Quota of Animal Shipment From "Wainwright Here Is On the Way"

The first quota of the second annual shipment of buffalo to the north, consisting of 259 three-year-olds, left Wainwright recently in specially equipped steel-framed stock cars. The nine cars in which these were housed will travel via Canadian National to Regina, from which point the buffaloes will be transported by scow to the adjacent fifteen miles of Fort Fitzgerald, where they will be turned loose to roam with native herds in that district and probably join up with last year's migrants from the prairie. Some lively scenes were enacted during the roundup and hunting but no accidents occurred.

Expect Heavy Traffic

In spite of the fact that there are no especially large conventions this year at the coast, the volume of tourist and holiday traffic that will find its way to British Columbia and Western Canada this summer will be as great, if not greater, than ever. In the opinion of C. E. Usher, general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Equipped with a very sensitive telephone, a device has been invented to test the strength of metals by the sounds they make under strain.



One observation car has been through Canadian Rockies and which is so delightful a feature of the Trans-Canada Limited.

Canadian Egg Production

Increased Consumption Through Egg Grading Regulations

Egg production in Canada has increased by over one hundred million dozen, or seventy per cent. since 1929, according to a recent statement by Mr. W. B. Motherhead, former Canadian minister of agriculture, who points out that this enormous volume of eggs has been consumed almost entirely by the federal department of marine and fisheries will be sent to Hudson Bay during the present winter to obtain information respecting falling prices in these waters.

The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway or the Trans-Manitoba and Northern Ontario Railway to the coast would be of great benefit in the development of these fisheries as a direct outlet would then be available to American and Canadian westerners in Ontario markets.

It keeps wives as busy providing things for the fatter man as it does husbands in providing things for the fatter women.

A woman likes to tell what she knows; a man likes to tell what he thinks.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Fisheries of Hudson Bay Should Prove

The success of Hudson Bay and of the lakes and rivers running into it should with reasonable protection prove a source of permanent revenue and food supply, according to a report issued by the natural resources intelligence service of the department of the interior. The natural stock is everywhere plentiful, of superior quality and considerably varied. Most of the Hudson Bay fish are believed to be fresh water fish which have adapted themselves to salt water conditions after continuing to run up the rivers periodically. The local industry upon which native life so largely depends takes advantage of this circumstance, the Indians drawing most of their net in the rivers.

Large quantities of fish are taken from the lakes accessible from the Humber and Athabasca rivers, and fisheries in the vicinity of the Peace alone have exceeded \$100,000 in value for the season, not including large quantities of seal and walrus which form an important item. The fishing for scale fish is done largely in winter, and is thought to be out of the way, the product being shipped in a frozen condition. Despite the large scale hauls to the railway, some of the commercial industry has on the whole been quite profitable. Large quantities are also sent via Selkirk from Lake Winnipeg where regular fleets are employed, and from the adjacent waters.

A branch railway through the mineral belt of Northern Manitoba, such as has been suggested, would also make accessible several large inland lakes hitherto closed. There are no artificial reservoirs, the lakes that are supervised exploitation would probably be more beneficial than otherwise.

It is doubtful if the Hudson Bay fisheries proper would be profitable to other than resident fishermen. The open season is from the middle of June to August when the ice is out after migration and again in September and October till the ice sets in. It is possible that winter fishing through the ice could be developed; otherwise supplementary operations such as trapping or a change of season in the inland lakes would be necessary for the remainder of the year.

Whales from the United States and Europe have visited Hudson Bay regularly for the past century but due to the gradual extinction of the right whale the fleets are becoming smaller. The Hudson Bay Company, in addition to large catches for the use of its employees and retailers and their boats, has been known to ship fish as refrigeratory and as salted cargoes in regular export trade with the Old Country.

It is to be used for the study of the habits of the northern fish so that definite regulatory and administrative improvements could be effected not only to preserve existing species, but in some cases to supplement them with new stock and stock varieties, and to develop the fishery of the inland lakes and rivers. It is understood that an inspector of the Fisheries branch of the federal department of marine and fisheries will be sent to Hudson Bay during the present winter to obtain information respecting falling prices in these waters.

The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway or the Trans-Manitoba and Northern Ontario Railway to the coast would be of great benefit in the development of these fisheries as a direct outlet would then be available to American and Canadian westerners in Ontario markets.

Canadian Egg Production

Increased Consumption Through Egg Grading Regulations

Egg production in Canada has increased by over one hundred million dozen, or seventy per cent. since 1929, according to a recent statement by Mr. W. B. Motherhead, former Canadian minister of agriculture, who points out that this enormous volume of eggs has been consumed almost entirely by the federal department of marine and fisheries will be sent to Hudson Bay during the present winter to obtain information respecting falling prices in these waters.

The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway or the Trans-Manitoba and Northern Ontario Railway to the coast would be of great benefit in the development of these fisheries as a direct outlet would then be available to American and Canadian westerners in Ontario markets.

It keeps wives as busy providing things for the fatter man as it does husbands in providing things for the fatter women.

A woman likes to tell what she knows; a man likes to tell what he thinks.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

The military committee of the preparatory disarmament commission adjourned until August.

Thirty-one deaths and damage estimated at \$2,000,000 are attributed to the recent storms and floods in Germany.

Dr. Otto Ludwig, Weidolf, former German ambassador to the United States and director-general of the Knapp Works, died July 5.

The Swedish Government, growing tired of having so many drawings every year, has started a drastic campaign to force everyone to learn to swim.

Joseph Courtenay, 77, veteran of the Riel Rebellion in 1885, at one time Indian agent at The Pas, Man., and also connected with the Indian department at Prince Albert, is dead at New Westminster. He was a native of Ireland.

Seven marshals of the Riel Rebellion, who were promised to be present at the elaborate ceremony in the foundation of the Victory Monument in Italy at Bobano, Italy.

Advices from Lima say enormous damage has been caused in a large section of Upper Austria by floods caused by cloudbursts. The dispatches say there has been loss of life but no figures are given.

The administration of the Hohenzollern family has notified the Prussian state of the willingness of his clients to resume negotiations concerning the disposition of the territory in the state owned by the former royal family.

The London Daily News' political correspondence states that the League of Nations is refusing dissolution by the League of Nations. The League of Nations is refusing dissolution by the League of Nations.

The United States submarine S-51, rammed and sunk off Black Island by the steamer City of Rome last September, was towed to the Brooklyn navy yard. The submarine, which had 23 aboard, when it went down, was raised after a series of unsuccessful attempts. It is believed the submarine contains the bodies of 25 men.

Equal Political Rights

British Women Under 30 to Fight for Franchise

British women are about to open a vigorous fight to do away with present suffrage laws which exclude them from the right to vote until they are 30 years old.

Many prominent men have agreed to join a great mass meeting staged by forty women's societies in the interest of equal political rights. Among them are Lord Balfour, Lord Cecil and Lord Curzon.

George Bernard Shaw, the noted playwright, however, has declined to participate.

Under the present suffrage laws in England, 5,000,000 women above the age of 21, but below 30, are unable to vote while qualified men above the age of 21 have the ballot. All the old time suffrage leaders and thousands of other prominent women resent this discrimination.

Fail To Scale High Peak

Mountain Climbers Experience Hardships in British Columbia

Regarded by British Columbia's 13,400-foot "mystery mountain" after a 22-hour struggle for victory against huge glaciers and high snowfields in the hitherto unexplored heart of the coast range, an Alpine Club expedition came close to facing actual starvation on the homeward trip, according to members of the party who returned to Vancouver. They were 10 weeks in satisfying themselves of the existence of such a great peak within 150 miles of Vancouver and in sight of tidewater at the head of Bute Inlet. The climbers reached an altitude of 16,000 feet on June 24.

Canada Reverts to Gold Standard
Canada has now reverted to the gold standard. In other words, any holder of paper currency issued by the Canadian Government or by any chartered bank in Canada, may exchange the paper for gold or silver at the rate of \$1.00 to the Canadian dollar. Canada is nominally a gold standard country, but during the war found it necessary, for financial purposes, to suspend payment in gold, and the paper money issued by the banks was made legal tender. Penny postage is now in effect.

It is rather a curious fact that the three popular beverages, tea, coffee and cocoa, all were introduced into Europe within a few years of each other.

W. N. U. 1637

To Make Film At Jasper

Screen Feature Portrayed in Magnificent Settings of Canadian Rockies

Jasper, the world's largest national park is to provide the setting for one of the great moving picture epics of the year. "The Country Beyond," an adaptation of the story of that name by James Oliver Curwood, which is being produced by the Fox Film Corporation under the personal direction of Mr. Irving Cummings.

The cast, which is a notable one, includes such stars as Olive Borden, J. Farrell MacDonald, Ralph Graves, Fred Kohler and Lawford Davidson, as well as a number of other outstanding ability.

Two sections of the park have been chosen by Mr. Cummings as the setting for his play. Recently the company started work beside the jade waters of the Lake of Forgiveness, which lies in the shadow of Mount Edith. There and about Jasper Park Lodge, on the slopes of La Beauvoir, the preliminary work is being carried on. Later the entire company will move by pony trail to Maligne Lake, where the remainder of the picture will be filmed. The work will occupy almost three weeks, and it is said for an expenditure of almost a quarter of a million dollars.

Never before has Hollywood come so far north to film a picture. This is the first time in the history of the motion picture industry that a complete screen feature has been produced north of the international boundary.

Synthetic Wood From Sugar Cane

Investors Have Found Material That Makes Good Substitute for Lumber

Potential houses, railway cars and packing boxes lie in every waving field of sugar cane.

As the sweetening process goes on, possibilities lie in the residue and waste, and the waste is now made of the crushed stalks. The new industry is spreading across the Mississippi Valley from New Orleans, the heart of the cane industry. From one three-million-dollar cane wood plant there, more than 200,000,000 feet of wood substitute is shipped out in a year.

The substitute has been used in place of wood sheathing on outer walls, for roof and wall insulation, as a base for machine bases or outside covers, for portable houses, refrigerators and rail car refrigerator cars. In partitions for residential buildings, in auditoriums for correcting acoustics, and for making carcases and packing cases.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber. Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Canadian National Earnings

70.71 Per Cent Increase in Canadian National Railways Net Earnings One Month

Earnings statement issued recently by the Canadian National Railways shows an increase of \$2,245,455.06, or 70.71 per cent, in net earnings for May, 1926, as compared with the same month of last year, an increase of \$2,749,860.91, or 209.28 per cent, for the five months period since the first of year as compared with the same period of 1925.

Gross earnings for the month of May, 1926, were \$2,193,364 as against \$1,245,728 for May, 1925, an increase of \$947,636, or 76.19 per cent. Working expenses were \$1,856,938.67 in May, 1926, against \$1,745,782.23 in May, 1925, an increase of \$111,156.44, or 6.34 per cent. Net earnings for the month were \$2,245,455.06 as against \$2,749,860.91 for May of last year, an increase of \$2,245,455.06, or 70.71 per cent. The operating ratio for May, 1926, was 85.46 per cent, as compared with 87.81 per cent in the same month of last year.

Prince Has Worked Hard

Useless Energy Has Won Admiration From All Classes

There are few young men in the world who have crowded so much activity and so much hard work into their early manhood. He has tackled the task of learning the duties attached to his high office, and of preparing himself for still higher duties, with an enthusiasm, a breezy cheerfulness, and a tireless resolution that have won for him the admiration even of those who are opposed upon principle to royalty in any form—Montreal Star.

Our respect for old age depends greatly on whether it is applied to old men and women or to hoarding houses.

Giving good advice is all right if it gives it to ourselves.

One Habit Japan

Will Not Tolerate

Perfect of Police Recently Issued Statute Against Kissing

Kissing is decidedly under the ban in Japan, where the act of osculation is described as an "unclean and immodest habit." Recently the prefect of Tokyo issued the following statement:

"Kissing is a custom entirely foreign to Japan, and it is undesirable that it should be introduced into our country. It is unclean, immodest, indecorous, ungraceful, and likely to cause the spread of disease."

This "immodest habit" is so thoroughly repugnant to the Japanese nation that the "wonderful statue," "The Kiss," by Rodin, the great French sculptor, sent to Japan for exhibition, has been placed in a public park with a huge bamboo screen around it, so that the sensibilities of the public may not be shocked.



"Ideal Fashions" for the Modern Man

The daily printed press is the epitome of the new season, fads, and the latest in the world of fashion.

As the sweetening process goes on, possibilities lie in the residue and waste, and the waste is now made of the crushed stalks.

The new industry is spreading across the Mississippi Valley from New Orleans, the heart of the cane industry.

From one three-million-dollar cane wood plant there, more than 200,000,000 feet of wood substitute is shipped out in a year.

The substitute has been used in place of wood sheathing on outer walls, for roof and wall insulation, as a base for machine bases or outside covers, for portable houses, refrigerators and rail car refrigerator cars.

In partitions for residential buildings, in auditoriums for correcting acoustics, and for making carcases and packing cases.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

Even actually they tried bagasse, the name given to sugar cane when the sugar has been extracted.

Investors have been experimenting with materials that might take the place of wood, against the time when use of the cane for the forests should be in shortage of lumber.

How Russia Conveys

Money To Strikers

Sent to Communists by State Mail Says Whitehall Gazette

The methods by which Russian money for the striking British miners was sent into England during the general strike, and is still being sent, is described in the Whitehall Gazette as follows:

"A sum of money, in one pound and five pound notes, is placed in a red envelope in Moscow. This envelope is placed in a diplomatic valise, and the valise is consigned to one of the secretaries of the Soviet Legation in London. He, in his turn, passes the envelope, unopened to a woman—a member of the (British) Communist Party. This woman meets a male member of the Communist party in a room in St. Bride Street (London). The man leaves St. Bride Street on a motorcycle, for an unknown destination, believed, however, to be the office of the Communist party."

Large payments, it is believed, are made in the form of cheques to members of the "underground" section of the Communist party, who are known to the Russian Legation as high officials. Most of these men carry on some sort of business, so that if the cheques received by them from Russia, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, are legitimate business payments. A constant caller at the offices of the Ministry of Finance has been identified as an official of the Soviet Legation in London.

Something short of industry.

New British Industry Growing

Firms Making Artificial Silk See Infinite Possibilities in New Material

The rise of the artificial silk industry is marvellous. Scarcely more than two or three years old, yet already one British firm alone supplies one-third of the world's demand for artificial silk. The assets of this company are valued at \$100,000,000.

A plant in Coventry delivers seven million of artificial silk thread a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plowseed pulp. Ten thousand workers in Bradford are employed to dye this product. The town of Leicester turns out fifty thousand pairs of artificial silk stockings a day. The Lancashire cotton weavers are adapting their mills to the industry. This new material, at once utilitarian and decorative, has become the staple fabric for shawls, stockings, dresses, underwear—and its possibilities are only something short of infinite.

It is a fascinating story and a heartening one. It shows there is life yet in the world of the textile, notwithstanding the claims of the croakers. And it shows, incidentally, that the contrary view about the proper name for artificial silk for a second—made of plow

and the public against imitations, the Tablets bear their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Dry Lumber in Sheds

All kinds of building material. Biggest stock on Goose Lake Line. Second car of Cement just arrived. A good basement under your house—a concrete floor in your barn—a cistern for your kitchen—a water tank for your stock are some of things you can use cement for.

HARTFORD ROOFING
1 ply \$2.30 per square. 2 ply \$2.90 per square.

BEAVER LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
IN YOUR TOWN
AND A HUNDRED OTHERS

The
**Rapid Service
Dray**

ALL IT'S NAME IMPLIES
Ed. Armitage, Prop.

OYEN DRAY LINE
for
Prompt and Attentive
Service

W. D. MORRELL
Water Supplied

Subscribe to your Home Paper



Chateau Frontenac Complete Again

The famous Chateau Frontenac at Quebec has entirely recovered from the fire which on January 14th destroyed the old wing. Work has been going on night and day since the fire with the result that the rebuilt wing entirely reconstructed in steel and concrete looks as though it had never known a conflagration. The official opening took place on June 5 which was made the occasion of a celebration. On June 10, 17 and 18 the weekly newspaper editors of Canada held their annual convention at this hotel.

The new wing of the hotel contains 129 guest rooms, bringing the total accommodation up to 478 guest rooms. Throughout it maintains the old French chateau spirit in its public rooms. The famous old central lounge is re-done in marble and carved oak, and its chief decorations are 24 colored shields representing the coats of arms of some of the principal persons who had to do with the founding of Quebec, and a fine carved fireplace of which the chief ornament is a reproduction of Jacques Cartier's ship.

At the Elevators.

WHEAT	
1 Northern	1.37
2 Northern	1.33
3 Northern	1.38
OATS	
2 C.W. ....	.94
3 C.W. ....	.90
No. 1 Feed .....	.85

MAKERS OF GOOD BUTTER—should use wrappers with their own names on—we print them—The Oyen News.

TENDERS WANTED

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Fairdale School District No. 211, at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer up to noon July 19th 1926, for the erection of an additional room to Frame School building after Plan Number 95-070. Plans and specifications may be obtained from Secretary-Treasurer on payment of a deposit of \$5.00. Plans must be returned within 24 hours, and deposit will then be refunded. A marked cheque for five per cent. of the amount of tender should be enclosed with each tender as a guarantee that same is bona fide. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Harry Hunter,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Sibbald, Alta.
Nearest Station Sibbald, 1 mile

About Town and Country

The fifth annual picnic of the Fairdares District Association will be held at Fairdares on Wednesday, July 21.

The annual and nominating convention of the Acadia Federal Constituency U.P.A. Association will be held in the new Memorial Hall, Hanna, on Saturday, July 31, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Miss Harriet Peterson who returned from Calgary last Sunday, left yesterday for her home in Rostown. She was accompanied by Miss Edna Johnston, who will spend a few days with her.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Denton of Brenton, returned from Calgary last Sunday after spending a few days in the city.

Sunnyside Sunday School will hold a picnic at Mrs. H. M. Rogan's on Thursday, July 15. Ice cream and refreshments served. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. M. G. Whitlock and daughter Jean, left last Saturday for Calgary, en route to Vulcan where they will visit for about a week.

Miss Margaret Nalemith left last Thursday for Calgary where she will visit relatives.

Miss Gladys Walker is home from Coleman, for the summer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson and two daughters, of Amoy, Minn, left Oyen yesterday on their return trip home, after spending a holiday touring western Canada. On their trip west from Oyen which included visits to Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise and Field and points of interest en route, they were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey C. Johns and daughter. While in Banff the party camped near Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkison.

Affection of any of the following parts of the body is the value by a medical value

CHIROPRACTIC
Adjustments
Will
Remove the
Cause of
DISEASE

NO KNIFE NO DRUGS
Consultations Free
Dr. JAMESON, CHIROPRACTOR
Oyen, Wednesday and Thursday
Office opposite Church of England

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fannell returned to Oyen last Sunday after spending a holiday at Calgary, Banff and Lake Louise.

Thomas Thompson, Elmer MacArthur and John Love returned to Oyen last Friday after a motor trip to Calgary, Banff and Lake Louise.

Gus Schmitt of Excel, returned last Sunday after spending a few days at the Stampede in Calgary.

A few of the residents of Springburn district, motored to the river to day, to pick berries.

"Scotty" Chisholm returned to Oyen last Sunday after spending a few days in Calgary.

W. F. Pratt left last week to spend his summer vacation at the coast.

Mr. B. E. Kelly left last Sunday on a business trip to the coast.

Miss Rosalie Wilson is the guest of her sister Mrs. C. L. Dunford.

The Oyen ball team play at Sedalia to day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morrison on left last Sunday by auto for Banff, Lake Louise and other mountain points.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Swartz, under left last Sunday for Calgary, en route to Banff and Lake Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Purcell arrived in Oyen this evening.

During the absence of Mr. George Morrison, who is on a vacation, the drug store is in charge of Mr. W. Eastman of Calgary.

Miss Thelma Dial, who spent a few days in Calgary last week with her brother Edgar, returned to Oyen last Sunday.

Miss Winnie Love returned to Oyen last Sunday after spending the week in Calgary.

Miss C. E. Marsh, former school principal at Oyen School, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Robinson last week, arriving last Thursday, from Calgary and leaving on Sunday's train for Lindsay, Ont. Miss Marsh was accompanied by a girl friend from Switzerland.

A large number of cars left this afternoon to attend the sports celebration at Sedalia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lockart and family of Saskatoon, who have been spending a vacation at Banff, are visiting at the Love home.

In Lighter Vein

Young Lady (after violent dance)—"There! My heel's gone! That's done me for this evening."

Young Man—"Oh, bother! Don't you carry any spurs parts?"

Mrs.—"Mrs. Grenstyle is coming. I must dress at once dear. Should I put on the pearls?"

Mr.—"Oh don't bother, you dressed good enough the way you are."

As a boy, did you ever crawl under a tent to see a circus only to find it was a revival meeting?

Professional Cards

H.C. SWARTZLANDER

M.D.
Postgraduate Polyclinic Hospital
General Medicine Obstetrics
Phone 7 Oyen

X-RAY

AND CARBON LIGHT SERVICE
OYEN GENERAL HOSPITAL
Anytime or by Appointment

W.D. McPHAIL

M.D., M.C.C.
Late of Winnipeg General Hospital
General Medicine Surgery
Genito urinary and rectal diseases.
Phone 50 Oyen

Dr. T. F. Holt

Dental Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University
Office in Post Office Building
Over Town Thursday, Friday and Saturday

John P. Kerr

Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of Ontario
Vetinary College.
Oyen, Alta

J. J. Kelly, L. L. B.

Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public
Money to Loan
Oyen, Alberta

W. V. Miller

Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Mail Insurance.
U. G. Insurance Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.
and other good companies.
Hudson's Bay Company, Land Dept.
Notary Public

Here and There

Tremendously rapid development of forest and water power resources of the Province of Quebec is indicated in the forecast of revenue totalling \$6,000,000 from these sources for the current year. Last year the same resources produced a revenue of nearly \$4,500,000.

Sixty men from the training camps in Brandon and Claydon, England, have been accepted by the Canadian Government and sailed on the "Empress of France" at the end of June. They proceeded to Winnipeg after landing at Quebec and will be placed on specially selected farms.

Saskatchewan exported last year 77.4 per cent. of its total production of creamy butter, according to a statement made by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. The increase in production in 1925 over that of 1920 had amounted to 193.8 per cent. the output last year totalling 15,946,233 pounds.

Close on one hundred pilgrims from St. Paul and Minneapolis passed through Montreal recently on their way to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beauport, near Quebec. They were the advance guard of the great army of pilgrims that visit the shrine every year. While stopping off in Montreal they visited the St. Joseph Oratory. In that city, also well-known as a shrine.

Hundreds of students and co-eds from Canadian and American universities have been passing through Montreal recently to board ships for Europe in connection with the Overseas Collegiate Tours that have grown increasingly popular of late years. Many of these collegians travel by Canadian Pacific boats, the "Empress of France" on a recent trip carrying over 250 of them.

Clad in gorgeous scarlet tunics, plentifully decorated with gold braid, forty members of the world-famous Colstrum Guards Band of London, reached Quebec recently on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montana" on their third visit to Canada, having been here last time in 1911. Under the command of Lieutenant R. G. Evans they will play at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver and the Toronto Exhibition.

Great Interest Shown In First Aid Study



Twenty-six blue-coated, brass-bellied, medalled, Canadian Pacific Railway policemen were on hand to greet Lord Edmund Allenby, conqueror of Palestine, when the famous soldier visited Montreal recently. They stood smartly at attention while the English general laid a wreath on the monument to the fallen soldiers in the Windsor Station and acted as his escort after his tributes. Every one of these constables is a certified St. John Ambulance Association First Aid graduate. They are among the best first aid teams in the country.

Since the inauguration of the Can-

The men who passed the examinations studied in their own time and without a shadow of compulsion. They voluntarily underwent a two month's course of instruction by one of the Company's First Aid instructors.

In all 421 employees took these classes, but a number of these men were engaged on non-run train, and so were unable to attend all the classes. Accordingly they did not present themselves before the medical examiner, as they felt they were hardly prepared to pass the searching test involved. The knowledge they have

gained, however, will stand them in good stead when the next series of classes is held.